

Grand Jury Will Act on Wire-Tapping Exposures

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The

Evening

World.

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EDITION

TO-DAY'S WEATHER—Cloudy.

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SWANN TELLS STORY OF WAITE'S CRIMES TO JURY CHOSEN IN LESS THAN 4 HOURS

SEYMOUR TO TELL GRAND JURY HOW MEN MORGAN CO. HIRED GOT SECRETS OF HIS OFFICE

Swann Orders Lawyer to Make Complaint Against Burns and "Any Other Person."

MAYOR IS TO BE HEARD.

Will Testify About Wiretapping To-Morrow—Brooklyn Cases Up To-Day.

The Grand Jury will take up on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock the case of John and Frederick Seymour, whose telephone wires were tapped by the police and whose private offices were invaded by William J. Burns, a private detective, at the request of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.

It was announced to-day that if the District Attorney did not take the case before the Grand Jury, it was possible that Gov. Whitman would appoint a Special Deputy Attorney General to conduct the investigation before a Special Grand Jury.

Action on the part of the Grand Jury has been delayed because of the insistence of District Attorney Swann that the Seymours must make a formal complaint against Burns and others and by the attitude of the Seymours that the District Attorney and the Grand Jury are the official avenues through which proceedings should be instituted. The question was settled to-day when Mr. Seymour, in reply to a letter written him by Judge Swann on Saturday, promised to appear before the Grand Jury at any time convenient to the prosecutor and Judge Swann notified him to be on hand Wednesday morning.

Judge Swann intimated in his letter, which was addressed to Frederick Seymour, that it was up to the Equitable Building lawyers to make a complaint against Burns or stand in the attitude of condoning his interference with their affairs. Frederick Seymour's letter to the District Attorney reads:

"I have this morning received your letter of May 20 requesting that I appear before the Grand Jury and make a complaint against Mr. Burns, and stating that if I wished to lodge a complaint against any other person I should come with the evidence against him and that in such case you would have it presented, with my evidence, to the Grand Jury.

"I hasten to reply that I shall respond without subpoena to any request from you or the Grand Jury, as I have heretofore done. A mere telephone request will be sufficient. I shall leave with you and with the Grand Jury—the legally constituted authorities—the commencement and prosecution of criminal proceedings and also the decision whether one or more persons shall be accused and prosecuted.

"I do this for several reasons; among others, the facts are fully known and if the public interest requires a criminal prosecution, you are in a position equally as good as mine to thoroughly determine this point as well as to select the persons to be charged with the crime and your powers and the powers of the Grand Jury are in no way limited by my attitude. There is already at your command all the information and evidence which I have and some besides.

"The suggestion that by not im-

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

(For-Going Results See Page 2.)

GERMAN OFFICER SHOOT DOWN HIS 18TH AEROPLANE

Kaiser Promotes Boelke to a Captaincy in Honor of His Achievement.

BERLIN, May 22.—The following statement concerning the operations in the air was issued to-day by the War Office:

"Our air squadron yesterday made repeated attacks, with visible great success, against Dunkirk Harbor. An enemy biplane, following a combat, fell into the sea. Four more aeroplanes disabled in air combats fell within our lines in the district of Verque, near Noyon, near Harcourt, east of the Meuse and north-east of Salina.

"The last-mentioned plane was shot down by Lieut. Wintgens, who thus disabled his fourth aeroplane. Lieut. Boelke, south of Avocourt and south of Dead Man Hill, shot down his seventeenth and eighteenth aeroplanes. In honor of these achievements, this brilliant flyer has been promoted to a captaincy by the Emperor.

"The east front and the Balkan front are generally unchanged."

FRENCH AVIATORS BRING DOWN THREE GERMAN AIRSHIPS

Six Captive Balloons Also Set on Fire Along the Verdun Front.

PARIS, May 22.—New battles in the air and air raids on German positions are described in the following statement issued to-day by the Paris War Office:

"In the region of Verdun French aviators have attacked a number of captive German balloons. Six of these balloons were sent down on fire.

"In the course of an aerial engagement one of our pilots brought down a German aeroplane.

"In the vicinity of Eparges two other air machines of the enemy, attacked by French aeroplanes, were brought to earth, one behind the enemy lines at a point near Liancourt and the other behind our lines at Fontenoy.

"This morning aeroplanes of the enemy threw down bombs on Dunkirk.

"On the nights of May 20 and 21 several operations were conducted by groups of French aviators. Shells were successfully thrown down upon the railroad stations at Metz-Sablon, Avricourt and Roye; upon munitions depots at Blaches and Chappelle; on bivouacs in the vicinity of Azannes and on the village of Jimetz, where there had been installed the headquarters of the commandant of an important division. Furthermore two of our dirigibles have rained down bombs on the railroad stations and the railroad lines at Briouilles and Dun."

FRENCH RETAKE BLOCK HOUSES ON THE VERDUN FRONT

Repulse Attacks at Dead Man Hill as Battle Enters on Fourth Month.

HOLD GAINS TO EAST.

German Effort to Recapture Haudremont Quarries Defeated With Heavy Loss.

PARIS, May 22.—French grenadiers occupied several blockhouses in Avocourt Wood on the Verdun front in the course of severe fighting last night.

Following is the text of the War Office Statement:

"To the south of Berry-au-Bac French forces exploded two mines with success at Hill No. 108.

"In the Champagne district a gas attack by the Germans was without result. This emission of gas was in the zone between the road from Souain to Somme-Py and the road from Sainte Hilaire to Saint Souplet.

"No sooner had the cloud of gas started than an unexpected turn in the direction of the wind drove it back upon the trenches of the enemy.

"On the left bank of the river Meuse infantry fighting continued last night. In the wood of Avocourt our grenadiers secured some advantages and occupied several blockhouses evacuated by the enemy.

"In the region to the west of Dead Man Hill the fighting has been particularly ferocious. Several tentative attacks by the enemy to further their progress have been checked by our machine guns. A vigorous attack by our troops made it possible for us to recapture a portion of the ground lost during the night of May 21-22.

"On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans have delivered repeated counter-attacks upon the positions at the Haudremont Quarries captured by the French yesterday. Each of the advance movements was checked by our fire and cost the Germans heavy losses. In the outskirts of the village of Vaux a small operation executed this morning put us in possession of a German trench. At Eparges several German mines have been exploded, but without causing damage to the French position."

"The battle of Verdun entered on its fourth month to-day. The Germans, with characteristic patience and stubbornness, are hammering at Dead Man Hill, where the most furious and bloody fighting of the three months conflict has taken place. Fighting desperately for the trenches that they wrested from the French on the lower slopes of the hill, the Teutons have hurled 60,000 men, backed by sixty batteries of guns of all calibers, forward along a seven-mile front from Avocourt Wood to the Meuse in a desperate effort to seize the coveted summit.

"That the Germans must continue their tremendous onslaught on Dead Man Hill or abandon the idea of taking Verdun seems obvious. This blood-soaked summit and its sister eminence, Hill No. 304, form the key of the whole system of Verdun's defenses.

Berlin Admits French Success at Quarries.

BERLIN, May 22.—French troops obtained a footing in the quarry south of Haudremont, on the east bank of the Meuse, after three attacks, the War office admitted this afternoon.

"On the right bank of the Meuse, the French attacked several times without success our lines in the district of the quarry south of Haudremont and on the summit of Vaux," said the official statement. "In the third attack the French succeeded in gaining a footing in the quarry."

"During the night artillery on both sides was extraordinarily active on the whole sector."

ROOSEVELT PLANS WHIRLWIND FINISH OF HIS CAMPAIGN

Will Make Speeches Half Way Across Continent Before Chicago Convention.

FEARS ONLY HUGHES.

With Perkins and Childs Backing Him, There Will Be Plenty of Money.

A whirlwind finish and a plan to stampede the Republican National Convention for Col. Roosevelt was started to-day by enthusiastic Progressives, aided by the apparent complicity of the Old Guard Republican leaders. To head off the rising tide of popular demand for Justice Hughes, whom the Colonel considers his only real opponent now, there will be two weeks of spectacular speeches and demonstrations designed to "put the Colonel across."

Unlimited money is back of his candidacy. George W. Perkins, whose richly yielding checkbook was the feature of the 1912 campaign, is more enthusiastic than ever and has a contributing assistant, William Hamilton Childs of New York, whose income from manufacturing interests is enormous.

The Colonel is to make a sensational trip half across the continent before the convention meets and endeavor to "set the prairies afire." He will be in Chicago for a few hours before the delegates get there and, although he is supposed only to be changing cars en route to Kansas City, he will be pressed into making a speech. His official programme calls merely for a Decoration Day address in Kansas City, but on the way back his itinerary will be shifted according to the demands of the hour. Nominally he will be simply journeying back to Oyster Bay, but he is to make numerous unofficial stops and extemporaneous addresses at railway stations on the way.

It is not certain yet whether the Colonel will come back to New York. If necessary demands he will wind up his tour in Chicago for the convention just as he did four years ago.

The campaign starts to-day with the Roosevelt Republican Committee journeying to Oyster Bay to call upon the Colonel and tell him how necessary it is for the Republican party to nominate him for President. The Colonel will reply in an impromptu speech.

At the head of the committee as chairman is G. von Lengerke Meyer of Boston, who was the Colonel's Secretary of the Navy, and assisting him are many well known men, some beginning and others old timers in politics. Cornelius Vanderbilt is the latest New York City recruit and a group of Detroit millionaires have joined in to demonstrate that Henry Ford has not a monopoly of Michigan sentiment.

At midnight to-night the Colonel goes to Washington to give testimony in the Hughes Bank trial similar to that of ex-President Taft. Mr. Roosevelt has been called as a character witness for one of the defendants, President Charles C. Glover of the bank.

Leaving Washington at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, the Colonel will return to Oyster Bay for the night and come into New York on Wednesday morning for a day of critical political importance. The Progressive National Executive Committee, of which Mr. Perkins is Chairman and boss, will meet that day to final council of war.

The Colonel will remain in his literary offices at the Metropolitan

(Continued on Second Page.)

WIFE FROM WHOM A CLERGYMAN IS SEEKING A DIVORCE



TAXICAB REGULATION UPHOLD BY HIGH COURT

Companies' Attack on Public Restrictions Overruled by Federal Tribunal.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Taxicab companies, the Supreme Court held to-day, are engaged in such public utility service as to be subject to public regulation. The court sustained the validity of the law empowering the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia to regulate local companies.

The companies attacked the law as unconstitutional interference with private business.

SURETY CO. OFFICER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

William Brant Stabs Himself—Was a Victim of Extreme Nervousness.

William Brant, fifty-six years old, treasurer of the American Surety Company, stabbed himself in the abdomen in a retiring room in the Hudson Street Building in Church Street this afternoon and was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital. One of the officers of the company said that Brant had been with the concern for more than thirty years, having risen to his present position from a lowly beginning, and that he could only ascribe his act to a recent attack of nervousness. Brant lives in New Jersey.

HEALY STARTS UPROAR IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

"We Are Not Going to Stand Here and See Our People Shot," He Declares.

LONDON, May 22.—Timothy Healy, Irish member of Parliament, created a scene in Commons this afternoon during debate on the executions in Ireland by shouting:

"We are not going to stand here and see our people shot. We are not in Prussia."

Some cheers from Irish members greeted his statement.

"He is a licensed traitor," shouted one voice. From all over the house came mingled cries of approval and dissent, and Commons was quickly in an uproar.

Healy previously during the debate had declared he had no confidence in the court martial, nor in Sir John Maxwell, commanding the Government forces in Ireland.

THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU, 210 West 42nd St., New York City.

REV. DR. ACKLEY SUES BEAUTIFUL WIFE FOR DIVORCE

Assistant Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church Favored in Referee's Report.

COMES AS A SURPRISE.

Mrs. Ackley Well Known in Society—"Sam" Charles Named as Co-respondent.

After vainly attempting to make a secret of their matrimonial discord, it became known to-day that the Rev. Charles R. Ackley, assistant rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, had brought suit for divorce from his beautiful wife, Henrietta L. Ackley, well known in society as a niece of Mrs. John B. Gordon, widow of Gen. Gordon of Georgia.

Application made by Dr. Ackley's lawyer, John B. Coleman, to confirm a referee's secret report recommending a decree for the clergyman, was made to-day before Supreme Court Justice Giegerich. This was the first intimation that a suit was pending between the couple, in which "Sam" Charles, reputed to be a man of wealth, was named as co-respondent. The alleged acts of misconduct occurred, according to the papers in the suit, in Paris and Genoa, while Mrs. Ackley and Charles were on a tour through Europe.

When Mr. Coleman was asked about the action he said he was surprised it had become public. Mrs. Ackley, it was said, was out of town before Referee Phoenix Ingraham, Mrs. Ackley, through her counsel, R. P. Buell, put in a defense, but the referee found against her. The nature of the evidence was not disclosed.

The marriage of Dr. Ackley took place in Atlanta, Ga., in December, 1907. Mrs. Ackley was formerly Miss Owsley, daughter of Mrs. Lucy Pace Owsley. She is an artist of unusual ability, possessing a contralto voice. Since her debut Mrs. Ackley has been known for the charm of her entertainments and for the delightful guests she gathered at her home.

Dr. Ackley is from Wisconsin and his family were missionaries and pioneers in the West. After receiving his degree in divinity he became curate in Grace Church, devoting much time to settlement work and the education of poor boys through clubs and community enterprises. At one time he was Archdeacon of Orange Province in Cuba.

Dr. Ackley lives at No. 124 Claremont Avenue. He was at St. Bartholomew's parish house to-day, but inquiry there revealed that Dr. Ackley was too busy to talk.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE VOTED FOR PORTO RICO BY HOUSE

Measure Proposed by Mann Adopted in Committee of the Whole.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—By a vote of 69 to 37 the House, in Committee of the Whole, today adopted an amendment to grant suffrage to the women of Porto Rico. It was proposed by Republican Leader Mann.

Mr. Mann explained that he offered the amendment because of the requirements of the bill which would make it impossible for any person who did not pay either Spanish or English or pay \$3 taxes annually to vote.

"There are many women in Porto Rico who read both Spanish and English and pay more than \$2 annually in taxes, and it would be unfair to deny them the vote," said he.

MEMORIAL DAY—ATLANTIC CITY. Pennsylvania R. R. Special trains will leave Atlantic City for New York, Tuesday, May 23, at 4 and 8:30 P. M.—Adv.

SLAYER LOSES COMPOSURE AS HE HEARS POISON PLOTS DESCRIBED BY PROSECUTOR

Insanity Will Be the Defense of Doctor Who Admits That He Murdered Millionaire Father-in-Law and His Wife's Mother.

SLAYER CALMLY DEFIANT AS HE FACES HIS ORDEAL

A jury to try Arthur Warren Waite, confessed murderer by poison of his wife's parents, was chosen in three and one-quarter hours to-day. Justice Sheam, before whom the trial is being held in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, complimented District Attorney Swann, his assistant, George N. Brothers, and Walter Deuel, Waite's counsel, on their prompt choice of a jury.

District Attorney Swann was enabled to lay the State's case before the jury at the opening of the afternoon session. He spoke from three foolscap pages of pencilled notes. In the most matter-of-fact manner, he recounted the facts of Waite's early life, his graduation from the University of Michigan in 1909, and his alleged completion of a two-years' course at the University of Glasgow in three months.

Returning from a commercial venture in South Africa in 1914, Waite laid suit, Mr. Swann said, to Clara Peck, whom he had known for years. The prosecution laid emphasis on the kindness and affection shown for Waite by the mother of his wife-to-be.

"Waite never had an occupation after he came from Africa," said Judge Swann. "He cashed a life insurance policy to pay his tuition fee in Cornell University Medical School. On the night of his marriage to Clara Peck, he expressed his disappointment that John E. Peck had settled on him only \$300 a month, instead of giving him \$50,000 in a lump sum."

PRESIDENT SAVED LYNCH'S LIFE, IS OFFICIAL REPORT

American Was Sentenced to Die in Dublin, but Gets Ten Years.

LONDON, May 22.—Jeremiah C. Lynch, the naturalized American who was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by a court martial at Dublin last week for complicity in the Irish rebellion, was originally sentenced to death. The British military authorities commuted the death sentence to ten years' imprisonment after consideration of a request from the State Department at Washington that the convicted man be not executed.

Lynch was at Liberty Hall, the rebel headquarters, during the revolt wearing the uniform of a rebel officer. Gen. Sir John Maxwell reported to Premier Asquith, Lynch did not deny his part in the rebellion, according to a statement issued by the Foreign Office.

A statement giving full particulars of the acts for which fifteen participants in the Irish rebellion had been executed was being prepared and would be presented shortly, Premier Asquith told a questioner in the House of Commons to-day.

The Premier added, in reply to a further question, that he was anxious because of misunderstandings in America on this subject, that the statement should be presented at the earliest possible moment.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Ambassador Page at London to-day called the State Department that he had been officially advised by the British government that Jeremiah C. Lynch, the naturalized American citizen convicted of complicity in the Dublin rebellion, had originally been sentenced to death, but that the sentence had been commuted to ten years' imprisonment.

Ambassador Page also reported that John J. Kilgallon of Long Island City, N. Y., whose father asked the State Department to intervene in his behalf, returned in a camp at Stafford, England. Mr. Page said he hoped soon to secure Kilgallon's release.

The courtroom was not filled. Capt. Hannon of the Elizabeth Street Station and ten policemen sifted out all applicants at the door with ruthless decision. Only three women besides Mrs. Percy Peck got in at the opening. Percy L. Fisher of No. 103 Waverly Place, the first salesman, had an opinion as to Waite's guilt. It was not so firmly grounded that Justice Sheam would excuse him. Mr. Deuel used